

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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One Dollar per Year,  
Invariably in Advance.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal note, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer corresponders, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who would like to contribute to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

Address all communications to  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 24, 1884.

To any person who will send us a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present a new Waterbury watch, inclosed in a handsome satin-lined case, and warranted to keep accurate time.

## COME IN.

COMRADES of the Grand Army, and our ex-soldiers and sailors generally, will find the latch-string always out at the editorial rooms of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, No. 1405 G Street N. W. We hope some of them will visit Washington without stopping to exchange a hand-shake and a friendly word with THE TRIBUNE's editors.

## A RARE CHANCE.

The most valuable of military works is undoubtedly the *Reddick Record*, the official publication of the War Department. Volumes one, two, three and five of this work are now out of print, but THE TRIBUNE has managed to secure a complete set (eleven volumes) and will send the set to any address on receipt of \$17. Address simply THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

## OUR WATCH PREMIUM.

Every man wants a good, reliable, every-day watch, that will keep correct time under all circumstances, and be superior to ordinary accidents and the changes of the weather. Such a watch is the Waterbury, which we offer as a premium, and which any one can get by an hour's effort among the old soldiers of his acquaintance in securing for us 10 new subscribers. Young men will find this the easiest possible way of getting a much desired timepiece.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We are indebted to both Gen. R. B. Beath, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, and Mrs. E. Florence Barker, President of the National Order of Woman's Relief Corps, for handsome acknowledgments of the work done by THE TRIBUNE during the past year in behalf of these charitable and patriotic organizations. It simply shows how much can be accomplished by concerted action. The total number of blank applications for Post cards sent out by THE TRIBUNE was 254, while 232 blank applications for Relief Corps charters were forwarded from this office.

## ORDER IN ADVANCE.

Since the opening of the campaign a life of Gen. Logan has been published by Mr. Beall, of St. Louis, and placed on sale. The publication is inaccurate in many particulars.

The only authentic and truthful history of Gen. Logan's military career is that which will be found in the "Life of Logan," prepared by Mr. George F. Dawson, who has had access to all Gen. Logan's personal memoranda and papers. This splendid work, which will be handsomely bound in cloth, and on the cover of which will be reproduced in colors the flag of the old Fifth Corps, which Gen. Logan commanded, is now in press, and copies will probably be ready for distribution towards the latter part of this week.

The fact that Gen. Logan himself has carefully reviewed the manuscript is an assurance that it will be trustworthy in every particular, and it is the only authorized life of Gen. Logan that will be published. The book will contain 400 pages, illustrated with a fine engraving of Gen. Logan, and will be sent to any address in the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, on receipt of \$1. Comrades who wish to secure copies without delay should send in their orders at once.

## THIS WEEK'S ISSUE.

We present in this issue, on the day following the opening of the National Encampment, the full text of Commander-in-Chief Beath's address, as well as a concise digest of the reports of the other National Officers. We also print the full text of the address of Mrs. E. Florence Barker, President of the National Order of the Woman's Relief Corps before the second annual Convention, together with the report of the Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, conductor of THE TRIBUNE's Department of "Loyal Woman's Work." In order to make room for these important features, we have been obliged to leave out many letters of interest and value, but they will all appear in later issues. In our number for July 31 we shall publish an accurate, complete and entertaining report of the proceedings of the National Encampment; the second annual Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, and the Grand Soldiers' Reunion at Camp Beath, no matter how much room they may occupy. It is of vital importance to our comrades of the Grand Army that they should be informed in detail as to the proceedings of these bodies, and not be compelled to wait for the publication of the official reports in pamphlet form, of which a limited number only are printed.

## GEN. BEATH'S ADDRESS.

In another column, this week, we print the eloquent address delivered by Gen. R. B. Beath, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, at the opening of the National Encampment yesterday. It not only presents a complete epitome of the growth and progress of the Order during the past year, but is full of wise and sagacious counsel. It is not remarkable simply for its polished diction, but for the candor and vigor with which it discusses questions which virtually concern the welfare of the Order. In this admirable address the Commander-in-Chief presents some terse and cogent arguments in favor of exercising the influence of the Grand Army as a unit; and in regard to the various pension measures proposed he is at once explicit and emphatic. He very properly defends and sustains the recommendations of the Pension Committee of the Grand Army to Congress, and ascribes the failure of Congress to adopt the recommendations of the Committee to the unauthorized interference of John A. Andrew Post, No. 15, of Boston, and others who have united with them in demanding the passage of a bill to pension all soldiers without regard to whether or not they are disabled and in need. Gen. Beath deals with this violation of the rules of the Order with becoming dignity and in a calm dispassionate manner, and takes care to point out the grievousness of the error into which our comrades were thus led.

In his treatment of the pension question he takes care to separate it into its component parts, enumerating specifically those measures of justice which our soldiers and sailors, as a matter of contract, have a right to demand of Congress, and those which, although in the nature of gratuities, it is sound policy on the part of the Government to enact. He includes among the former the arrears of pensions' bill, equalization of bounty bill, the Callum bill, and the Robinson pension bill, each of which is based, as he clearly shows upon a contract obligation of the Government. He points out, too, that the payment of these just claims will not, as many will calculate have asserted, bankrupt the Treasury or add to the burdens of taxation. He gives it as his opinion, on the contrary, that these settlements, extending, as they necessarily must, over a series of years, will simply insure "the devotion of a part of the surplus revenues to the payment of honest debts long over-due." Favoring service pensions as he does, as a matter of public policy, he frankly declares "it does not become those who are suffering from no disability, and are able to earn a living—those of us whose proud boast has always been in rallying to the defense of our beloved country we were animated by patriotic motives solely—to demand service pensions so long as any of our comrades are in actual need by reason of old age or physical disability and are not in a receipt of a pension."

This is precisely the ground which THE TRIBUNE from the first has held, and the only one that was safe and sound. We believe, with Gen. Beath, that before pensions are granted to survivors of the Union Army and Navy by reason of their service solely, the claims of those of our comrades who are actually in need of support should be fully satisfied.

We are glad also to note his earnest and fearless assertion of the right of the members of the Grand Army as citizens to think and vote as they please. He well says that the Grand Army cannot be responsible for every indiscreet utterance in the convention or on the stump.

As for the condition of the Grand Army at the present time, as exhibited in his address, it is clear that it was never in so flourishing a state before. It now numbers fully 223,000 members, and while the gain during the past year has not been as large as last year, it has been substantial and satisfactory.

As for the rumor that has been circulated concerning some irregularity in regard to the manufacture of Grand Army badges, he sets that completely at rest by the statement of the circumstances under which the necessary material has been secured for their manufacture.

We are glad to observe, also, that he favors extending to our ex-soldiers equally with our ex-soldiers the benefits of all Soldiers' Homes, and heartily approves and appreciates the work of Woman's Relief Corps.

His suggestion, too, that in every community the citizens generally should be frequently invited to attend the Camp-fires or open meetings is one of great importance and ought to be universally adopted.

In regard to Sons of Veterans, his position is substantially that which THE TRIBUNE has already taken, and we trust that steps will be taken by the Encampment to withhold its approval from both Branches of the Order unless a harmonious settlement of existing difficulties is speedily effected.

As a whole, the address is a most able exposition of the true principles upon which the existence of the Grand Army depends, and thoroughly in accord, as we believe, with the opinions and sentiments of our comrades generally.

During the past year Gen. Beath has labored faithfully and diligently to increase the strength and enlarge the Order's influence, and his efforts have been crowned with success. His successor, whoever he may be, will find it difficult to surpass the record of this administration, and Gen. Beath will carry with him, upon retiring from the proud position which he occupies, the gratitude of the entire Order, because of the brave, frank and outspoken manner in which he has maintained the justice of our veterans' claim upon the Government and the necessity of securing their immediate liquidation.

## MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

On another page, this week, we print the full text of the Hon. James G. Blaine's letter to the Hon. John R. Henderson—Chairman of the Committee to notify the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice-President of their nomination—accepting the honor. It is a brave, strong, eloquent and convincing statement of the principles on account of which, in Mr. Blaine's judgment, the Republican party deserves the support of the country. What he says about protection, about the relations of labor and capital, about the protection of the rights of American citizens in foreign countries, about our relations with the Central and South American Republics, and the importance of keeping the New World forever free from the political entanglements of the

Old World, are the words of a statesman—a big-hearted, true American. It was not of these questions of statesmanship that we proposed to speak, but of his noble declaration in regard to the rights of our ex-soldiers and sailors, and the duty of the Government towards them. In regard to the civil service of the Government, he says:

The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil service, until now it includes a vast body of officers. Rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest effort has been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty, are the two ends to be accomplished. These ends will be attained by separating the legislative branch of the Government from all control of appointments, and the Executive Department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules, and thus removing them from the caprice of favoritism. But there should be rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal competency the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in defense of the Union.

It will be observed that Mr. Blaine goes even further than section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, which merely provides that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred in appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices. This section of the statute, as it stands to-day, denies its benefits to every ex-soldier and sailor whose disability incurred in the service has made itself manifest since his discharge, as well as every ex-prisoner, whose term of enlistment having expired during his confinement in Confederate prisons, was involuntarily discharged without his physical condition being certified to before his release and exchange. This statute should be amended, and we are confident it will be by the next Congress, so as to conform to Mr. Blaine's views and those which he believes every patriotic citizen in this country holds as to the duty of the Government towards the men who saved it from destruction.

Nor is Mr. Blaine less emphatic or explicit in the expression of his opinion as to the obligation which rests upon the Government to devote such portion of its surplus revenues as may be necessary to pay all the just claims of our ex-soldiers and sailors. He says, on this point: Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors, and their families—an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

The fact of the matter is that the only Government bonds that can be paid prior to the year 1891—seven years hence—are those which are known as option bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, and amounting to only \$224,612,150. The surplus revenues of the Government during these seven years will, at the present rate, reach a total of \$1,120,000,000, and, after paying the \$224,612,150, the Government will still have left \$895,387,850. Deducting \$355,000,000 additional of 41 per cent. United States bonds, which will fall due Sept. 1, 1891, there yet remains a net surplus of \$540,387,850, so that there is no financial or other reason, save the desire to repudiate its debts, why this Government should not pay the just claims of our veterans at once.

In order that our readers may see how closely the sentiments of Mr. Blaine agree with those expressed in the National Republican platform and those embodied in the address of Gen. R. B. Beath, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, before the 18th National Encampment at Minneapolis yesterday, we print the latter two below in parallel columns:

GEN. BEATH. REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

It is my own judgment. The grateful thanks of the Grand Army should be due to the American people as a whole, and to the Union soldiers who have secured the late war, and the fulfillment by Con-Republican party stands great of the actual con-pledged to suitable pension obligations of the persons to whom were Government to its soldiers and sailors, to wit: and widows of those who

1st. Their right to added in the war. The Republic from date of non-publication party pledges omits discharge because itself for the repeal of the act of disability, without re-limitation contained in regard to the time of filing the arrears act of 1873, so that all invalid soldiers

2d. Their right to small share alike, and proportions of bounty by the date of disability payment by the Government with the date of disability as the length of discharge and not their service entitled the date of the application to receive when

3d. Their right (having "borne the battle" and received an honorable discharge) to pension if they are now or shall hereafter become disabled from any cause not the result of their own gross carelessness. Naval comrades who are going to Minneapolis, either as delegates or visitors, who will take part in this movement, please address me, care of Commander-in-Chief Beath, at Minneapolis.

We heartily endorse the above sentiments, and we urge the delegates to the National Encampment to make a special recommendation to Congress in favor of the modification of the existing law so as to admit all ex-soldiers and sailors to the various branches of the National Volunteer Homes, on terms of perfect equality with our ex-soldiers.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS CONVENTION.

Elsewhere in our columns we print the address of Mrs. E. Florence Barker, President of the National Order of Woman's Relief Corps, as also the report of Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Senior Vice-President. It will be seen that a great work has been accomplished by our loyal women since the establishment of the National Order at Denver, a year ago, and that the leaders in this splendid undertaking have not lost a particle of their enthusiasm. Mrs. President Barker evidently writes from a full heart, and the brave words she speaks in behalf of the admission of all loyal women to membership in the Order can scarcely fall of their purpose.

As we go to press, the Second Annual Convention of the Order is being opened at Minneapolis, and we feel confident that it will reverse its action of a year ago by declaring that hereafter local Corps shall have no alternative but to admit all loyal women who apply.

As we have repeatedly stated, we believe the

## THE WESTERN SOLDIERS' HOME.

Now that the bill providing for the purchase by the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers of a site, and the erection of a suitable building for a western Home, as well as for an inquiry into the advisability of acquiring the new Home just completed by voluntary subscriptions and State aid at Napa, Cal., and establishing another branch Home in the State of Michigan, has become a law, it is to be hoped that prompt and judicious action will be taken. There is no question that all three of these Homes ought to be maintained by the Government. Our California comrades have done splendidly, but they form but a small part of the population of that State, and are unequal to the task of supporting an institution of sufficient magnitude to accommodate the disabled volunteers of the Pacific coast. We are of the opinion, also, that there is need of a branch in Michigan. The total number of soldiers cared for at existing Homes, namely, those at Dayton, Milwaukee, Augusta and Hampton, during the year 1883, was but 14,704; while the number of ex-soldiers still surviving is at least 1,200,000, of whom 846,811 live east, and 353,189 west, of the Mississippi. To accommodate all the disabled soldiers living between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi there are now but two Homes in operation—those at Dayton and Milwaukee—with a capacity of but 10,000 soldiers; and these, as the managers themselves report, are very much over-crowded. As to the necessity of a Home west of the Mississippi there can be no sort of a question, and as Congress has definitely authorized the establishment of such a Home, the only point to be decided now is what location is best adapted for the purpose.

In this connection it may be interesting to our readers to learn what places are most prominently mentioned as affording a proper site for a Home. Our Kansas comrades suggest the Fort Riley reservation at Junction City, Kan., which is a vast tract of 23,000 acres. The Kansas and Republican Rivers meet at this point, forming the Kaw, and the city is very accessible by railway. Of our Iowa comrades some favor the town of Atlantic, where there is a beautiful rolling prairie, and plenty of timber and a commanding site; while others think the Home ought to be located at Burlington or Council Bluffs. We do not know that our Missouri friends have expressed any preference, as yet, but the sentiment of our Nebraska soldiers is divided between three locations, namely: Plattsmouth, where 6,000 acres on the Missouri River afford a fine and healthy site; Milford, which is a place of great natural beauty, with living springs, heavy timber, and in many respects perhaps the finest natural site in the State; and the Fort McPherson reservation, which, though it may be more regarded by some as too far west, will be more convenient to such of our disabled veterans as are now or may hereafter be living in the Territories. In addition, it should be mentioned that the State Legislature of Iowa has appropriated \$5,000 towards the erection of such a Home should it be erected within that State.

We do not presume, of course, to say which location should be selected, but we trust that the question will not be decided by the Board of Managers until they have made a very careful examination of all the sites suggested. And now there is another point in regard to the Soldiers' Home which we think of the greatest importance and deserving of the attention of the National Encampment. We refer to the fact that, except in the case of this new western Home, the bill authorizing the establishment of which provides specifically for the admission of ex-soldiers as well as soldiers, our ex-soldiers and marines are entirely denied their benefits. Upon this point Comrade William Simmons, of Philadelphia, late President of the Farragut Veterans Association, through whose instrumentality the first naval Post in the Grand Army was established this last Winter in Philadelphia, writes us as follows:

TO THE EDITOR: For the first time in the history of the G. A. R. it is proposed to have the Navy represented in the coming National Encampment at Minneapolis. It is a well-known fact that the naval veterans are denied the benefits of privilege and favors so cheerfully bestowed on our more fortunate comrades of the Army. Facts might readily be brought forward to prove that this state of affairs really exists, but it is so evident that no invalid veteran can deny the benefits of privilege and favors so cheerfully bestowed on our more fortunate comrades of the Army. Facts might readily be brought forward to prove that this state of affairs really exists, but it is so evident that no invalid veteran can deny the benefits of privilege and favors so cheerfully bestowed on our more fortunate comrades of the Army.

We also have to acknowledge the receipt of several letters claiming for various Brigadier-Generals who died subsequent to Aug. 1, 1865, a place in the list. Among the former are Col. A. G. Prosser, of the 71st Pa., and Col. Frederick Winthrop, of the 5th N. Y. Among the latter are Generals Crocker and Schumelplenny, who died Aug. 26 and Sept. 7 respectively. Col. E. D. Baker, of the 71st Pa., declined appointment as Brigadier-General and was never commissioned. Col. Joseph B. Howell, of the 51st Pa., was not commissioned Brigadier-General until three months after his death, when his commission was ante-dated to Sept. 12, two days prior to his decease. The names of Brigadier-Generals Totten and Taylor will appear in the list of staff officers soon to be published. The names of Brigadier-Generals and those who died in 1865-'6, subsequent to Aug. 1, would increase the list to about 107.

## A DOUBLE CLAIM.

Bismarck actually recommended—in one of the messages from the Throne to the Imperial Parliament—that a scheme be formulated for pensioning the mechanics, artisans, operators, etc., of the Empire, when they should reach a certain age or become disabled in the course of their employment. Startling as this proposition appears to us in this country, it has long been seriously considered in Germany and France, and will no doubt be adopted in some form or another before many years.

This is a very substantial support of the argument we made in last week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE that the 2,000,000 young men who constituted our army from 1861 to 1865 were afterwards the great army of mechanics, operators, artisans, etc., who built up the enormous increase of wealth which has come to our country since the war. That is, according to the European way of thinking, these men have a double claim to pensions—first as soldiers who fought through four years of terrible war to maintain the Government and won the victory; and, secondly, as the men whose skill and industry has quadrupled the country's riches in the last 20 years.

## NOT YET SATISFIED.

Splendid as has been the growth of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's subscription list, it is not yet near what we expect it to be, and what it must be, if a good paper and proper effort can make it so. We ought to have 200,000 regular subscribers on our books before the first of January, and we shall have them if comrades con-

tinue to kindly help us in the future as they have done in the past. There is no reason why we should not have 200,000 subscribers by this time. The paper is better now than it ever was, and will continue to become better every week. Not one-tenth of the comrades are yet taking the paper, and the other nine-tenths are just as much interested in it as those whose names are now on our books. All that is necessary is to bring their attention to the many excellencies of the paper, and every comrade should constitute himself a committee of one to do this among all his non-subscribing neighbors. He will get the benefit of this, for every increase in patronage stimulates us to renewed efforts to make the paper better and worthier of its great army of intelligent and appreciative patrons. Put your shoulder to the wheel, comrades, and give us a long, strong boost toward 200,000.

## WILFUL FALSEHOOD.

Seven hundred millions of dollars have been paid in pensions since the war, one-fourth of which has been fraudulently obtained from the Treasury, according to the testimony of those who have charge of the Bureau.—REVENUE (D.) DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the stupidly false statements that the enemies of the old soldiers delight in circulating, even though they are perfectly aware of its falseness. There has not been 700 millions paid pensioners, but only 643 millions, a difference of 57 millions, or more than enough to pay all the pensions another year. But outrageously false is the statement that one-fourth of the pensions are fraudulent. The united testimony of the Government detectives and the experts—all actuated with a desire to find as much fraud as possible—is that not to exceed one-tenth of one per cent of the disbursements made are secured through fraud.

This plain statement, which has been often repeated, should at last discourage these persistent liars.

## A COMPLIMENT AND A CORRECTION.

[From the Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer.] The proprietor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has purchased the Washington National newspaper. The Tribune is the established National organ of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has been an immense success. It has subscribers among the veterans and their friends in all parts of the land. The World will be discontinued, and THE TRIBUNE sent to the subscribers of the former journal.

We appreciate our contemporary's kind intentions, but it errs in saying that THE TRIBUNE is the established National organ of the Grand Army of the Republic. That Order has no organ, and of necessity can have none, since our veterans themselves, in National Encampment assembled, are the only arbiters of its conduct and purposes. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is well content with the assurance that its hearty and vigorous support of the Grand Army and its noble mission has not been without avail.

## NEXT March 25 Senators will go out of office.

These are: Democrats, Rep. Ala., Walker, Ark., Farley, Cal., Call, Fla., Brown, Ga., Voorhees, Ind., Williams, Ky., Jonas, La., Groome, Md., Vest, Mo., Vance, N. C., Pendleton, Ohio, Slater, Ore., Hampton, S. C.—Total, 14. Republicans, Ill. Colo., Platt, Conn., Logan, Ill., Allison, Iowa, Ingalls, Kan., Jones, Neb., Blair, N. H., Lapham, N. Y., Cameron, Pa., Morrill, Vt., Cameron, Wis.—Total, 11.

Successors have already been elected for Messrs. Williams, Jonas, and Pendleton, while Mr. Allison has been elected to succeed himself.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs (Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Chairman) will leave Washington on the 27th inst., to begin the investigation, authorized at the last session of Congress, into the management of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Col. G. C. Kniffin, of the Adjutant General's Office, has been appointed expert examiner of books and deputy sergeant-at-arms. Gen. Rosecrans announces his intention to make the investigation thorough and searching, in order that if any defects exist in the administration of these Homes the proper remedies may hereafter be applied by Congress.

We venture the hope that this investigation will settle the question once and for all, as to whether the charges so frequently brought against the management of the Milwaukee, Dayton, and Bath Homes, as to cruelty and harsh treatment, are well founded.

WIGGINS, the alleged astronomer, who achieved a notoriety by predicting cyclones that did not cyclate, and storms that never made schedule time and connections, made another bid for public attention, a little while ago, by a pretended discovery of a new moon in attendance upon the earth. This naturally produced a sensation among gas companies and young ladies and gentlemen who are accustomed to studying astronomy in couples of pleasant evenings. Now comes Prof. Proctor, who says very bluntly what most people believe to wit, that Wiggins is "either a fool or an arrant rogue," and only very silly persons take any account whatever of what he says.

THE Confederate Brigadiers were eager to give a pension to every man who so much as enlisted for the Mexican war—no matter whether he ever reached the Rio Grande, but they sternly refused to raise the allowance of widows of soldiers of the late war from \$8 to \$12 a month. The Mexican pension bill should have passed; it was simple justice to the brave men who won for us a magnificent territory, but the Confederates were so eager to prevent justice being done to the soldiers of the late war that they were willing to do injustice to the American veterans to accomplish their purpose.

Of course we want Cuba, and will have her, too. We must have her to make the Gulf of Mexico our own domestic waters, just as England's domination of the Mediterranean has made that sea, as some one has happily expressed it, "an English lake." But the time is not yet ripe for annexing the island, and we can well afford to wait until it is. No other power will dare point a claw at our chestnuts until we get quite ready to gather them in ourselves. In the meantime if opportunity offers to gather up any of the smaller islands around Cuba we should improve it.

BRECHER is opposed to cremation. He says that "all the associations of our English speaking and our German-speaking people, for that matter, are violated by the attempt to supersede our whole literature and our whole religion thought by reducing the dead to ashes and putting them in urns like sweetmeats on a shelf." Mr. Brecher need not be alarmed. Too much money is invested in cemeteries and the undertaking business to allow cremation a hope of success.

England does not propose to stand any such nonsense from Germany as we weekly endure. The very first suggestion on the part of Bismarck to practically shut out foreign cotton and silk lace and embroideries from the English to wrath, and the English Ambassador at Berlin "has had his attention directed to the subject," and he will pretty certainly direct the German Government's attention to the subject in a very vigorous way.

THE Confederate idea is that 25 cents a day is a munificent provision for a soldier's widow. If it were raised to 40 cents she might become unbearably insolent on account of her rapid accumulation of wealth. This is the "generosity toward the soldiers' widows" that we have heard so much of.

THE New York Tribune is now paying back with interest the many savage blows that Gen. Wm. Curtis, Thos. Nast and Harpers Weekly gave Horace Greeley in the campaign of '72. "Time at last sets all things even," softly murmurs Whitelaw Reid.

Who is there among those who jeer at pensioners that has given so much as a week's hard work for the benefit of the country, or anything but his own selfish interest or pleasure?

THE worst thing that the Democrats can bring up against Logan is that he was once in full accord with the Democratic party.

## TRIBUNETS.

This seems to be the moulting season for the Ohio man. Not one of him appears on any of the Presidential tickets.

Dealers in anglers' outfits report that there is a great falling-off in interest in fishing. This is because all the manufacturers of fish stories are now engaged as campaign liars.

Three of New York's old Klukschbocker families are before the courts and the public as parties to scandalous and entirely untrue stories of blood money to be demanded in Manhattan.

The cards John Kelly holds may not be such as will win him any points in the game, but he can at least throw his two-spots where they will count against the other fellows.

They are already beginning to speak of Cleveland as "the man of destiny." Very probably he is, for a Western orator once quoted: "There is a destiny that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will."

Montreal is excited over a young lady who walks, talks, and writes very cleverly by herself. But then the Doctor is something of a crank on the subject of over-estimating. He undoubtedly thinks that she would not have come into the world if Eve had only indulged her appetite for apples in moderation.

A bad little Philadelphia girl, who had been expelled from Mrs. G. C. Chamberlain's "Band of Hope," took a dire revenge by flinging two ounces of snuff over the head of the teacher's beloved parrot. Before the bird died he was enough to neutralize all the work done by the "Band of Hope" since its formation.

The huckleberry crop of New Jersey is enormous this year, and the nimble-fingered men and women who will the simple fruit on the steep sides of the Shawangunk Mountains are making from \$2 to \$5 a day. It would seem to be a good time for a circus to put in an appearance in that vicinity.

Lincoln used to say whimsically, when Stanton insisted on having his own way: "I haven't any influence with this Administration." Queen Victoria said herself in pretty much the same way. She wanted to appoint someone as "Lord-in-Waiting," but Gladstone will not have him, and it seems that Gladstone has the "say."

Wm. Sechrist, a lame man living near Reading, Pa., stumbled on seven polecats, enjoying a little sociable with chickens stolen from neighboring roosts. They attacked him savagely with teeth and claws. As he could not run he had to fight, and won the victory, killing six of his assailants, but he fears that nothing short of cremation will ever make him again endurable as a neighbor.

Base-ball has been introduced into Berlin by American students to the great amusement of the staid Germans, who rose up as one man, and shouted, "Ach, das ist wunderbar!" when a nimble-footed fielder took in a "fly." Pretty soon the Germans will begin to play it themselves, and then drug-stores will put out bottles of salve, and there will not be a German enough in the whole Empire to supply one County.

Simon Knowles, of Meredith, N. H., is now 99 years old, and has been making shoes 32 years. Think of that old fellow sitting there on his bench, placidly pounding away at his "bang" sole-leather of his own life! He was President the first time and Napoleon Bonaparte was in the first flush of his glory! But, then, a man who confines him, self so closely to the shoemaker's bench ought to be allowed to live 100 years or so to get a decent amount of pleasure out of life.

The flight of the Newark (N. J.) Pigeon, Flying Club's carrier-dove from Mattison, Ill., home a distance of 1,800 miles—in less than 15 hours—will revive interest in aerial navigation schemes. If a bird can make such remarkable speed through the air, a mechanical device can be—and will be—made to do the same thing. How fine it will be to float over the mountain tops and along the edges of the clouds at the rate of 100 miles an hour—no jolts, no jars, no dust-and-cinders, no side-track waiting for a freight train to clear the way, and, besides, more substantial than a steamship or a section of rail, float across borealis—nothing but to swoop upon the swift grace of the falcon or the eagle, an occasional rush on the crest of a cyclone, or a race with a tornado, giving variety and excitement to the journey. (If any manager of an Aerial Navigation Company wants a prospectus written he knows where to apply.)

## LOGAN—1884.

[By Eugene Field.] We know you, leader tried and true—We knew you years ago—When we were leaders of the blue—And truce was the foe—We were relieved of our tedious breath—And milled side by side—And, leaving every form of death—We fought and bled and died! We had no doubt when you were dead—We made no question then—We buried you in a Union's life—And we were Logan men. And 'neath the burning Southern sun, Where'er your standard waved, We found a glorious victory won—Our soldier boys were satisfied—We live on history's page, and yet They ask us all this time To turn our banners and forget Those days and deeds so sublime. Nay, sound the trumpet—beat the drum, And send the roll-call—let it come—A million soldiers' boys will come—A million Logan men! —New York Tribune

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